

Mountain, rich soil, May 24, 1898 (NY); *Mohr*, Grandfather Mountain, rich woods, July 27, 1894 (US). GEORGIA AND CAROLINAS: *Buckley*, in montibus Carolinae et Georgiae (M, paratype of *T. dioicum* × *purpurascens*); *Wright*, N. Georgia, 1875 (G). KENTUCKY: *Kearney* 290, Harlan Co., Big Black Mountain, Aug., 1893 (G, NY). TENNESSEE: *Svenson* 8309, Sevier Co., Thomas Ridge, south of Indian Gap, Aug. 12, 1935 (BG); *Ruth* 1800, Blount Co., Cade Cove Mountain, mountainsides, July, 1892 (NY, type of *T. caulophylloides*); *Eggert*, Davidson Co., woods, July 13, 1897 (M, NY). FIG. 97.

(To be continued)

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## ACER GRANDIDENTATUM IN OKLAHOMA

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This summary of *Acer grandidentatum* Nutt., bigtooth maple, in the Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma, is suggested by a recent note by Milton Hopkins (RHODORA 45: 273–274. 1943), questioning the presence of this species there. Hopkins referred to the maple of the Wichita Mountains in southwestern Oklahoma as: “*Acer saccharum* (in that region treated by most Oklahoma botanists as *A. grandidentatum*, but clearly not that, although further study may reveal it to be merely an isolated variety of the typical New England sugar maple).” He explained use of the name *Acer grandidentatum* in this way:

“Inasmuch as none of the authors prior to 1912 include *A. grandidentatum* in the flora of this state, it seems quite probable that the Wichita Mt. specimens were first identified (erroneously?) by G. W. Stevens (about 1915–16) as that plant, and that succeeding authors merely accepted his determination without further questioning.”

The sugar maples and related species are a variable group, and the distinctions are based largely upon variable leaf characters. The name of the eastern sugar maple, familiar to the present generation as *Acer saccharum* Marsh. and to past generations as *Acer saccharinum* Wangenh. and *Acer barbatum* Michx., must now be changed, with regret, to *Acer saccharophorum* K. Koch, as Mackenzie (RHODORA 28: 111–112, 233–234. 1926), Rousseau (Nat. Canad. 67: 161–200, 201–224, illus. 1940), and others have concluded. *Acer grandidentatum* Nutt., the closely related bigtooth maple of western United States, apparently is a parallel species developed from a common ancestor following long